



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/073,116	02/12/2002	Bernard Belleau	IAF-1/2 C12	2715

24999 7590 06/04/2003

MILLEN, WHITE, ZELANO & BRANIGAN, PC
2200 CLARENDON BLVD
SUITE 1400
ARLINGTON, VA 22201

[REDACTED] EXAMINER

MCKENZIE, THOMAS C

[REDACTED] ART UNIT

[REDACTED] PAPER NUMBER

1624

DATE MAILED: 06/04/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/073,116	BELLEAU ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Thomas McKenzie Ph.D.	1624	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 36-74 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 36 and 38-74 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 37 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 4
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to an application filed on 3/28/03. There are thirty-nine claims pending and one under consideration. Claim 37 is a compound claim. This is the first action on the merits. The application concerns some 1,3-oxathiolane intermediate compounds.

Election/Restrictions

2. Applicant's election of Group II in Paper No. 8 is acknowledged. Because applicant did not distinctly and specifically point out the supposed errors in the restriction requirement, the election has been treated as an election without traverse (MPEP § 818.03(a)).

3. Claims 36 and 38-74 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b) as being drawn to a nonelected inventions, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Election was made **without** traverse in Paper No. 8.

4. Objection is made to claim 37 as containing non-elected subject matter. The claimed compounds present a variable core. Only the compounds in lines 1-8, page 135, lines 15-18, page 135, and lines 1-6, page 136 are drawn to the elected 1,3-oxathiolane intermediate compounds.

Title

5. The title of the invention is not descriptive after restriction. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed. The following title is suggested: "Substituted 1,3-Oxathiolanes".

Abstract

6. Applicant is reminded of the proper content of an abstract of the disclosure. A patent abstract is a concise statement of the technical disclosure of the patent and should include that which is new in the art to which the invention pertains. In chemical patent abstracts for compounds or compositions, the general nature of the compound or composition should be given as well as its use, *e.g.*, "The compounds are of the class of alkyl benzene sulfonyl ureas, useful as oral anti-diabetics." The abstract no longer reflects the claimed subject matter. Examiner suggests claim 37, after deletion of the non-elected subject matter.

Priority

7. Applicant has not complied with one or more conditions for receiving the benefit of an earlier filing date under 35 U.S.C. 120 as follows: the current status of the parent nonprovisional application(s) should be included. Application 09/163,374 has issued as US Patent 6,350,753.

8. The ultimate parent application is described as "07/179,165". Was not 07/179,615 intended? Is not this application the parent of 07/546,676 but not the parent of 07/564,160?

9. The later-filed application must be an application for a patent for an invention which is also disclosed in the prior application (the parent or original nonprovisional application or provisional application); the disclosure of the invention in the parent application and in the later-filed application must be sufficient to comply with the requirements of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112.

See *Transco Products, Inc. v. Performance Contracting, Inc.*, 38 F.3d 551, 32 USPQ2d 1077 (Fed. Cir. 1994). Applicant has no support for the presently claimed intermediates in either 07/308,101 or 07/546,676. The former teaches only a single 1,3-oxathiolane intermediate, the compound (VIII) in Scheme I, which is not presently claimed. The latter does not teach any oxathiolane compounds at all. Thus, the effective filing date of the present claim is 8/7/90, the filing date of 07/564,160.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

10. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 37 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The last compound in the list is named in part "-5-1,3-oxathiolane". Is any substituent attached to the 5-position of the

oxathiolane ring? The Examiner is assuming that only a substituent at the 2-position is intended.

Double Patenting

11. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969). A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b). Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claim 37 is rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 5,684,164. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not

patentably distinct from each other because the first two pairs of compounds are specifically claimed by name in claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 5,684,164.

12. Claim 37 is directed to an invention not patentably distinct from claim 1 of commonly assigned U.S. Patent No. 5,684,164. Specifically, the reasons were discussed above. The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office normally will not institute an interference between applications or a patent and an application of common ownership (see MPEP § 2302). Commonly assigned U.S. Patent No. 5,684,164, discussed above, would form the basis for a rejection of the noted claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) if the commonly assigned case qualifies as prior art under 35 U.S.C. 102(f) or (g) and the conflicting inventions were not commonly owned at the time the invention in this application was made. In order for the examiner to resolve this issue, the assignee is required under 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and 37 CFR 1.78(c) to either show that the conflicting inventions were commonly owned at the time the invention in this application was made or to name the prior inventor of the conflicting subject matter. Failure to comply with this requirement will result in a holding of abandonment of the application. A showing that the inventions were commonly owned at the time the invention in this application was made will preclude a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) based upon the commonly assigned case as a reference under 35 U.S.C. 102(f) or (g), or 35 U.S.C. 102(e) for applications filed on or after November 29, 1999.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

13. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

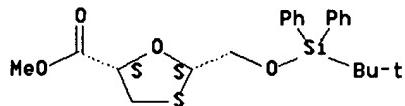
A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
(f) he did not himself invent the subject matter sought to be patented.

Claim 37 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(f) because the applicant did not invent the claimed subject matter. U.S. Patent No. 5,684,164 discussed above involves a different inventive entity than the present application.

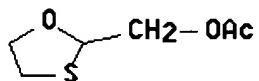
Allowable Subject Matter

14. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: Applicants claim is novel over Liotta ('466, Ref #4). Compound 4 in figure 1 of this reference shows a 1,3-oxathiolane with an oxyacetyl group at position 5 and an acyloxymethyl group at position 2. While both acetyl and benzoyl are offered as examples of such groups, these occur in a listing of dozen, if not hundreds of possibilities. There are no species of these compounds exemplified in the reference. There are no guides pointing to either acetyl and benzoyl in the reference. There is no suggestion that the two groups be different as now presently claimed.

15. Applicants' claim is novel over Chu (Journal of Organic Chemistry), which teaches the compound shown below, because Applicants' effective filing date makes Chu (Journal of Organic Chemistry) an incompetent reference.



16. Applicants' claim is novel over Nokami (Tetrahedron Letters) that teaches the compound shown below, because Applicants' effective filing date makes Nokami (Tetrahedron Letters) an incompetent reference.



Conclusion

17. Please direct any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner to Thomas C McKenzie, Ph. D. whose telephone number is (703) 308-9806. The FAX number for before final amendments is (703) 872-9306. The Examiner is available from 8:30 to 5:30, Monday through Friday. If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, you can reach the Examiner's supervisor, Mukund Shah at (703) 308-4716. Please direct general inquiries or any inquiry relating to the status of this application to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-1235.

Thomas McKenzie, Ph.D.
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 1624

TCMcK
May 21, 2003